

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



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FOLLOWING A LEY TO A FLYING SAUCER

During August, I was looking at my map of West London, the local one for Addlestone, and I noticed a ley that must have been drawn many years ago, but which I had completely forgotten. It did seem, however, a particularly good one, passing through Virginia Water Church, St. Anne's Hill hillfort, the site of Chertsey Abbey, a church in Hersham, possibly Waynflete's Tower at Esher (though the spot of this was not marked on the map), Esher Church and Ewell Church, before passing through the extraordinary round Bourne Hall library and museum, a 1960s building which has always reminded me of a flying saucer, and another church near it. I cycled along this alignment to check it out.

Starting at Chertsey, the ley was found to run along Colonel's Lane only very slightly obliquely, and the width appeared to be twelve paces. It met the Guildford Street ley, a much wider one of twenty-three paces, at Abbey Green, which dowsed strongly as a ley centre, with powerful rod-spin. I used my small "discreet" rod, made from a pen with a small thick wire handle, as this is also easier to carry when cycling. There were a number of double trees at the centre, and also a visual alignment to St. Anne's Hill along Colonel's Lane.

The alignment crosses the Thames at the end of Chertsey Lock, and although there was nothing significant visible here, it was again detected as twelve paces wide, which remained constant throughout the trip.

The road did not meet the ley again till Walton-on-Thames was reached, so I crossed Walton Bridge (after passing the house where I was born, very much altered) and rode

**SURREY EARTH MYSTERIES GROUP MEETS ON THE SECOND
THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH (EXCEPT AUGUST AND DECEMBER)
AT ADDLESTONE.**

on up New Zealand Avenue to Ashley Park, a private road where it was picked up again crossing a junction with quite a large modern mainly conifer clump including one Scots pine and a number of other species, including leylandii and box. Walking inside the clump brought an electricity sub-station in view, completely hidden by the trees which had been evidently put there to hide it.

The line crosses the Hersham Road obliquely at the staggered crossroads of Adelaide Road and Crossways. Walking straight along the road picked it up wider, as might be expected, about nineteen paces as I crossed it obliquely. On to Hersham, and after a slight detour to see the house where my mother was born (much less altered than mine), came to Hersham Baptist Church, where the line passes through the west end. It was modern of course, but in an attractive setting and complete with lych gate.

The next point of interest was Waynflete's Tower, Esher Place. It could be seen across the fields from a point where the ley crossed a path leading to a riding stables near the River Mole. It was actually the other side of the river



(not apparent on the map as only the word Tower in archaic script was present, with no indication of the exact location) and did not appear to be on the ley. It was built by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in 1475, and was occupied by Cardinal Wolsey during the last days of his life, before travelling to the north where he died. The proprietor of the riding stables told me of a way to approach it closer, by going over the river bridge and down through an estate; this confirmed that it was in

fact quite a way off the ley. However, it was originally part of a much larger building, a palace, as I was to find later, and the ley would almost certainly have gone through the southern edge of this.

It was a short ride from here to Esher, where the ley passes through the spired nineteenth century parish church, and on the map there are two churches without tower or spire each side of it, seemingly slightly south of the line. The church was attended by Queen Victoria as she visited her daughter Princess Charlotte and husband Prince Leopold living at nearby Claremont House, and there is a very ornate Royal Gallery above the chancel to the south, with the royal coat of arms at the west end of the church. The gallery was entered by a private staircase on the outside of the church. The curate showed me these, but said there was another royal gallery in the nearby thirteenth century St. George's Church, much older. This had been designed by Vanburgh, and has Corinthian columns and a pediment, with two marble fireplaces inside. This was the one which was used most by Victoria, the other only replacing it when Christ Church, the present parish church, was built in 1854.

Crossing the main road to St. George's, it was found to be one of the small churches on the map. Dowsing shows that the ley does in fact just miss it, passing through a double tree to one side of it, but so close that it will have to take the building in when it doubles in width at sunrise and sunset. The line does in fact pass through one edge of the other small church; it seems to be a former nonconformist church but now has a sign "Teddies Nurseries" on its wall.



Continuing on to Claygate, there is an unmarked centre where the line meets the one going through the Victoria Monument; Chobham Common, St. Augustine's Church, Addlestone and St. James's, Weybridge; also the one going through the earthwork on Chobham Common, the Otter major multijunction at Ottershaw and Hersham parish church. It is on a road, and was picked up by the rod with spin at the centre, but there is nothing particularly significant visible at the site, near Manor Lodge.

The ley then goes through the twelfth century parish church of St. Mary the Virgin at Chessington, through the east end where there is a lone but very tall Scots pine, about twice the height of the church.



with its ring of sloping windows, ring of ceiling lights and central dome. The lower deck is a library, with the museum on the upper level, and the cafe is like the control cabin,

The line seems on the map then to touch an earthwork at Chessington called Castle Hill, marking the spot of a medieval hunting lodge at the northern end of an extensive deer park owned by Merton College, Oxford, before reaching the Bourne Hall building. I was last there many years ago when I attended a talk given by Mary Caine on the Somerset and Kingston Zodiacs. Its flying saucer likeness is increased inside,

perched just forward of the dome looking out through the windows, accessed by a spiral staircase from the lower level.

Jeremy Harte, the curator of Bourne Hall, is a subscriber to Touchstone, and he produced several interesting items from the archives relating to the ley. A large-scale map showed that the line does not in fact pass through Castle Hill but some way to the south of it. But it does seem to go through the old King William IV inn (now called the Friend and Firkin) which has reports of the noise of a phantom coach and horses, and also some Roman ritual pits in which wine, hazelnuts and the body of a dog were found. Continuing on, it goes through the nearby St. Michael's Spiritualist Church, originally an industrial building so presumably subconsciously chosen rather than sited. It then goes between the roundabout and St. Paul's Church, Howell Hill - the large-scale map Jeremy brought out showed that it could be another "sunset/sunrise point" like St. George's, Esher.

A few days later I travelled to Virginia Water to check out the other end of the line. Coming from Chertsey it passes through Christ Church, Virginia Water, a Victorian building with a small clump of Scots pines behind it, where it was again detected at 12 paces wide. It then runs along a quarter of a mile road to the Wheatsheaf Hotel, which it passes through before skirting the edge of the Virginia Water lake, an artificial lake



which formed the antlers of Dan Butcher's stag figure. From the entrance by the Wheatsheaf, it is a short walk past the picturesque waterfall to the remains of the Roman temple brought from Leptus Magna near Tripoli and erected here in 1827 on the instructions of George IV. The ley does not quite pass through it, but goes through the quayside opposite, with its stone heads. Strangely, in between the two there is something like a small stone circle.

The line runs along the shore of the lake and through a small headland where there is a large mixed clump containing Scots pines and encircled by heather, which seemed a very powerful spot as there seemed to be quite strong head-hum. There were a number of very strangely-shaped trees there including a huge double Scots pine and two younger trees with extreme snake-like twists. Although nothing artificial could be found it was a place that had the atmosphere of a sanctuary.

The path then twisted away from the ley and passed round another smaller headland where

the ley ran across a stretch of water beyond it. The Scots pines in the headland clump could be seen above the level of the other trees. Continuing on, the path met the ley at the next headland, where it crossed the boundary of Surrey into Berkshire and seemingly to mark the spot there was a small clump by the edge of the water, again with leaning and double trees.

The next interesting place along this path was where another ley crossed it, which met



the one being followed a little further on. This ley is one of the ones passing through St. Augustine's Church, Addlestone (built 1939), a seemingly subconsciously sited ley centre which people have said has the atmosphere of a much older church and which I had feelings some years ago could have been a stone circle. It certainly has a midsummer sunrise line (which goes through my house nearby) and this line met here at Virginia Water could be a midwinter sunrise

line. It is not a particularly spectacular ley on the map, which was why I was surprised to find a very striking Scots pine clump near the lakeside where it passed, and was to find on several points where it crossed, noticeable tree effects seemingly localised at those points. It seems to be a powerful line, about the same width as the one being followed. It was also found to pass through part of the Leptus Magna temple, the other side of the main road that passes through it.

This ley runs through the end of the bridge at Blacknest, and there was a clear view across the water to the Scots pine clump which protruded clearly above the other trees. There seemed to be a small beech clump there with a peaceful atmosphere. Continuing on to the point where the two lines cross, there seemed to be a mound on the hillside.

The following day I cycled along the St. Augustine's ley from Addlestone to Esher, and found that there seemed to be tree effects where it crossed the Wey Navigation near the lock at Weybridge, including a triple-trunked tree and several with leans and twists. It then passed through quite a pronounced small Scots pine clump near Weybridge Methodist Church, just missing the church, but would have taken it in at sunrise and sunset. It then goes through another such clump on a private estate in Weybridge, before crossing the entrance to Pine Grove (no pines there now, but seemingly significant name). Where it crossed the main road a little further on there was a large triple oak (a double in which one of the trunks had doubled again).

I then rode on to Esher Common where the line passes through a large multijunction of tracks (including the road) before coming to Black Pond, a Watkinsian ley name, with a view across the water to a pine clump on the opposite shore. This ley seems to be a powerful one in tree effects and seems to confirm these ideas, as well as confirming the centre at St. Augustine's Church.

A LEY FROM ROYSTON

When going to a seminar on DVD video at Wolfson College, Cambridge at the end of September, I noticed that a previously-discovered ley from the centre at Royston (the original position of the stone on the crossing of Ermine Street and the Icknield Way which is also a ley centre, and adjacent to the mysterious cave with its carvings visited on a field trip a few years ago) ran very close to the college, and along two coincident road stretches there. It also ran through the church at Grantchester, about a mile away, famous for having its clock set at ten to three in the poem by Rupert Brooke.

The ley was picked up along the stretch of main road coincident with it, and its width determined at about twelve paces. There was a fine triple-trunked tree with a twist on the junction, and another multiple a little further up. Across the road were what seemed to be a row of almshouses with stone heads on each side of each of the doors.

The road to Grantchester, now somewhat dangerous for walking, was almost opposite the college, and entered the village near the Blue Ball, the oldest of its pubs. It was a very pleasant place with a number of thatched buildings, and a pub called the Green Man, as well as having one named after its poet son Rupert Brooke.



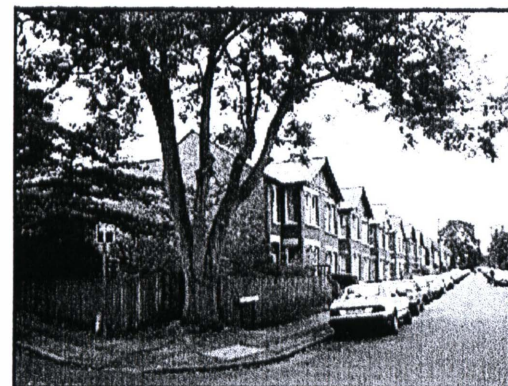
The church, on a high point in the village, had more Rupert Brooke booklets inside, including one giving the complete poem of *The Old Vicarage, Grantchester*. There were two more multiple trees in the churchyard, one very large and impressive to the left of the porch, through which the ley passed, and another smaller one leaning towards the ley on the other side.

Opposite on the other side of the road there did seem to be a mound of some kind, although it was not marked as a tumulus on the map.

Nearly opposite the church was the riverside footpath back to Cambridge; I followed this as it ran beside the stretch of the Cam which were coincident with the ley. It is a beautiful walk along the meadows there, and the church can be seen in visible alignment with the

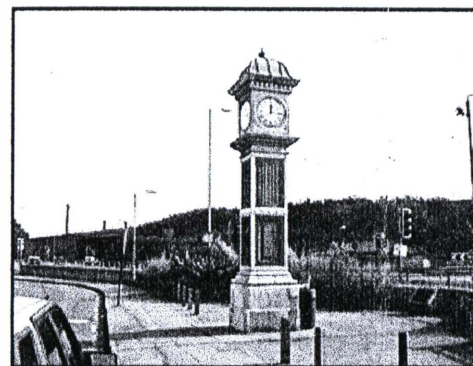
coincident stretch.

Coming back into Cambridge, there was a straight residential street, Eltisley Avenue, coincident with the ley, which was again picked up there. There was a large triple-trunked tree at one end of the street, and at the other there was a garden which jutted out into the alignment of the street, so that the Scots pines in the garden were on the ley. There was also a huge double tree just before that which announced itself from an information sheet fixed to the trunk as a Chinese "Tree of Heaven".



THE SILCHESTER LEY

This is a ley originally found by Allred Watkins in the Roman city of Calleva Atrebatum in Silchester, Hampshire, passing through the parish church, a Roman temple and the foundations of an early Christian church next to the Forum near the centre of the city. There was a TEMS field trip looking at some of the places along it in 1994, and I have recently edited the video of this, with the addition of other points visited this year.



I picked up the ley on a coincident track across Bushy Park, and the Hampton Hill United Reformed Church there. It continues from there to run along Broad Lane, Hampton, which has quite a lot of unusual trees, and to the seemingly important ley centre of Sunbury Cross. When I knew it in the sixties when I was first interested in leys, it was a large junction of five roads, and a number of leys also radiated from it. One of them goes through the tumulus on Hampstead Heath which first enthused Tony Wedd with leys. Now, the junction is the starting point of the M3 motorway and the clock tower which was originally in the centre of the junction, put there to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, is now beside the huge mound that was built there to carry the motorway.

The ley then crosses Laleham Burway, where there is an ancient enclosure; we visited this in 1994, and the ley was dowsed there in spite of grumbles from the golfers. Next the line skims the ancient church of St. Mary, Thorpe, at an oblique angle; on the map it appears to just miss it, but this would seem to be because the map symbol for the church is slightly

misplaced due to the exaggerated width of the adjacent road, which is Coldharbour Lane, a significant Watkinsian name. Thirteen paces wide, it goes through the porch to a spot which dowses as a centre to the west of the church; it would certainly take in the church when it doubles in width at sunrise and sunset.

Sunningdale church is the next point; we visited it in 1994, as well as a "forest sanctuary" nearby with a powerful atmosphere which those present felt was a blind spring. The church itself is nineteenth century with no earlier church on the site; the population of the village was growing, a local gravel pit had been worked out and an acre was purchased by a local benefactor for the church. It would seem to be subconsciously sited as it is on a multijunction and the ley was picked up strongly there - but particularly subconscious in this case.

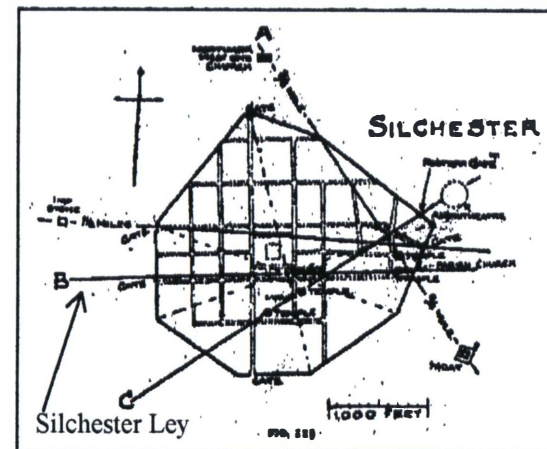
The ley then runs the length of the Nine Mile Ride, Wokingham. The western stretch is coincident and straight, then the road diverts from it to run parallel for a distance, seemingly to avoid the impressive hillfort called Caesar's Camp, in the northern part of Swinley Forest, a large expanse of Crown Estate open to the public between Bracknell and Camberley criss-crossed with straight tracks and star junctions. (The ley goes through the northern tip of the camp). Beyond Caesar's Camp it rejoins the ley for half a mile before leaving Nine Mile Ride. It is a most spectacular alignment on the map, and would give the impression of being the Roman road from Silchester to London - but it is not; that runs through the Roman Star some way to the south in Swinley Forest, and its stretch in this area, straight for about ten miles, is also a ley and is known as the Devil's Highway. Strangely, the alignment does not point directly at Silchester as the Silchester ley does, but passes just to the north. The road diverted from it at a spot called The Leas to approach the east gate of the city. This name, and the road-stretch's ley status, is more evidence that the straight stretches of Roman road originated as leys.

The ley passes through The Leas, a road-track junction, and a cross-roads called Fair Cross before entering the city site, now just a ring of wall surrounding fields with a drove road running through it. Just inside the city wall is the present parish church, and adjoining is the site, now invisible, of the small square Roman temple the ley also passes through. There is a larger temple just encroaching on the north edge of the churchyard, which is where many of my relatives are buried. This is on another ley on Watkins' plan of Silchester, one running through the amphitheatre just outside the walls.

In 1994 we visited the church (where a wedding had just taken place), and then walked out on to the drove road to find the site of the earlier church that had been here in Roman times. Nothing is now visible, but we dowsed its position and seem to have been right, checking with an aerial photograph of the city site in which the streets and the early church are visible in crop markings. Two months before this field trip, on Palm Sunday 1994, the Bishop of Oxford had spoken at the site, during the course of a Palm Sunday procession

in which a troop of very realistically-dressed and equipped Roman soldiers were present, from a re-enactment group. This had ended with a service in the amphitheatre site, which we also visited on the field trip.

The ley is one of four drawn by Alfred Watkins on the plan of the city; he also noted very interestingly that the site of the early church seemed to have been decided mathematically - it is on the intersection of lines drawn joining the corners of the city with other corners and gates.



BOOK REVIEW

Shamanism and the Mystery Lines, by Paul Devereux, published by Foulsham/Quantum, £9.99

Paul Devereux is a researcher who has done much interesting work in a number of fields, but unfortunately his extreme exclusionist attitude is irritating and damaging to the subject. Whatever he has ever found must, it seems, always replace entirely all other ideas and work, with a stronger sense of heresy than any religion.

He found a number of leys associated with holy hills, and ley centres or nodal points of several leys were ruled out - even though they have been found in all areas in which ley hunters have worked. He discovered light phenomena associated with earth stress and fault lines - and pronounced this the answer to all UFO sightings, even constructing complex explanations for structured craft seen. He found that there were alignments associated with death rituals - and excluded all ideas of energy currents in the leys, in spite of all the evidence that has built up over the years.

All these feature in this book - all interesting and worthwhile discoveries, but their value reduced by his use of them to devalue the ideas and work of others. Finally, the book culminates in the idea (once again well-researched) that the alignments have association with shamanic spirit flight, eliminating (to him) all previous ideas about the leys as naive fantasies, including Alfred Watkins' original concept of the ley system - and despite the crucial importance of out-of-the-body travel to his theory, even denies the reality of this.

The book is well worth having for its fascinating information on alignments world-wide, from the cursuses to the ancient American aligned structures, but would be infinitely better

without his rabid exclusionism. Despite Paul Devereux, what has been found about leys in the past forty years is that they form a system of landscape alignments, evidently world-wide, of which some at least (e.g., the St. Michael Line and the E-Line) are earth-circling. They seem to be lines of an unknown form of energy, pulsing according to the time of day, with widths varying and discernible by dowsing, doubling in width for a short time around sunrise and sunset. They also seem to represent a self-repairing system in which buildings associated with worship of all kinds seem to be important and which are caused to be subconsciously sited on the energy streams.

Hear Tony Wedd of Chiddingstone, who brought the ley subject out of obscurity in the 1960s, speak on these subjects on the Internet at:

<http://members.netscapeonline.co.uk/jimgddrd/tonywedd/extrasci.htm>

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NOTES AND NEWS

London Earth Mysteries Circle
(7.00 p.m. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, The Meeting Room, the New Diorama Centre, 34, Osnauburgh Street, London NW1. Members £1.50, Non-members £2.50, concessions £2.
November 28th Archaic Heads - the Celts that Never Were, by John Billingsley.
December 12th Open Forum and Social Evening.
January 9th, 2001 Did Leonardo da Vinci create the Turin Shroud, by Lyn Picknett.
January 23rd Rites and Ceremonies related to Geomantic and Sacred Places, by Nigel Pennick.

February 13th Magic and Ritual, by Niamh and David Elliott.

February 27th Magical Perspectives on Earth Energies, by Jack Gale.

Travel and Earth Mysteries Society

Sunday 26th November Fossils and Folklore, by Dr. Chris Duffin. Hampton, please ring Lionel, 020-8979-3148. £3 including tea.

Sunday 10th December Christmas Party. Jude Stammers, Chairman of Ancient Sacred Land Network (ASLaN), mystic and scientist, will talk on her research. Hampton, booking essential, please ring Lionel, 020-8979-3148. £7.50 including meal.

Sunday 28th January 2001 Wild Man, Natural Man, Green Man, by Clive Hicks. Hampton, please ring Lionel, 020-8979-3148. £3 including tea.

Silchester Triangle

Description of the Silchester ley earlier in this issue brings to mind an article in one of the Straight Track Club folios which I noted many years ago when I visited the folios in Hereford.

A folio contributed by the Rev. Arthur Cross contained a diagram of an isosceles triangle formed by Silchester, Stonehenge and Avebury. The base angles (at Avebury and Stonehenge) are apparently 75°, and the apex angle at Silchester is 30°. Silbury Hill is on the north-running baseline between Stonehenge and Avebury, and the Seven Barrows are on the Silchester-Stonehenge line. Also, the sides are twice as long as the baseline. This would seem to suggest that the Silchester site has importance going further back than Roman times.

Isosceles triangles have often cropped up in ley research, one of the most memorable to me being what we called the Great Isosceles Triangle discovered by Philip Heselton, with its apex at Arbor Low and corners at Othery Church, Somerset and Mersea Island, Essex. There was also the one on Mars that I found on the picture of the Atlantis area sent back by Mariner 4, and which seemed to be repeated on the stone my father and I found in the field at Albury subsequent to the UFO sighting by Squadron-Leader Shipwright two years after the Mariner picture.

In the folio, the Rev. Cross has also drawn another ley crossing the triangle, but not with any seeming relationship with it. This goes through the Flower Barrow, Badbury Ring, the Bishop Stone, Amesbury, Chisbury and Eastbury.

SPECIAL BOOK BARGAINS FOR YEAR 2000

A COVERT AGENDA by NICHOLAS REDFERN, 1998.

A strong validation that the Ministry of Defence and Intelligence sections have deliberately rubbishised witnesses and are keeping vital UFO data secret. Fascinating! 8 plates. Index. 365 pages. Hardback: Now only £9.75 Paperback was £6.99 Now: £2.25

The UFO ENCYCLOPEDIA by JOHN SPENCER, 1993.

A-Z source book, listing people, sighting locations, societies, and definitions. Large paperback with 8 colour plates, plus 32 black & white plates. 350 pages. Was \$15.00 Now: £3.25

CONFIRMATION The Hard Evidence - WHITLEY STRIEBER

Pub'd: 1998. Details of implants and other physical evidence of UFOs. Plus his own implant. Appendix: interview with Monsignor Corrado Balducci, a Vatican official. In 1998, with remarkable replies. 18 plates. Index. 280 pages. Was £15.99 Now: £7.95

NB: Original retail prices exclude postage. Bargain prices include UK postage

THE THREAT by DAVID JACOBS, Ph.D. 1998.

Cover blurb says: THE SECRET AGENDA: What the Aliens Really Want...and How They Plan to Get It. Jacobs cogently explains the abduction phenomenon in terms of an ominous hybridization programme. Refs. Index. 265 pages. Was £16.99 Now: £7.85

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*SATAN'S MISTRESS by Val Lewis, 1998

This book is not available in most book shops! It recounts the strange and extraordinary life of JOANNA SOUTHCOOT, an 18th century charismatic cult leader and fanatic. Born in Devon, she moved to London and left a Sealed Box of Prophecies. Includes the location of the genuine box. 34 black & white illustrations. Good index. Good read! 320 pages. Now reduced to: *£12.00

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FROM: Lionel Beer, 115 Hollybush Lane, HAMPTON, TW12 2QY

THE HIDDEN UNITY and BEGINNINGS

The Hidden Unity looks at the strange phenomenon of subconscious siting of ley points, and notes that places of worship, of all religions and all ages, tend to predominate on leys. The environmental and philosophical implications of this are discussed, and the apparent necessity of worship but irrelevance of doctrine. Two ley centres are given as examples, and investigated in depth - the Shah Jehan Mosque in Woking and the Guru Nanak Sikh Temple, Scunthorpe. There is an appendix by Eileen Grimshaw on the significance of the Pagan religion to this study. Illustrated with photographs, maps and line drawings. **£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.**

Beginnings is about a series of potentially useful discoveries, mainly made by Jimmy Goddard over a period of about twenty years, but having some overlap with discoveries made by others. For various reasons, the investigations are all in their early stages, and some have not been continued. They include earth energy detection, natural antigravity, subconscious siting, ley width, and the solar transition effect. There is also a chapter on cognitive dissonance - a psychological factor which seems to have been at the root of all bigotry - scientific, religious and other - down the ages. The booklet is concluded with an account of the discovery of leys by Alfred Watkins. **£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.**

EARTH PEOPLE, SPACE PEOPLE

In 1961, Tony Wedd produced a manuscript *Earth Men, Space Men*, detailing many claims of extraterrestrial contact. It was never published, and I had thought it was lost, though it has recently been located. To try to make up for the loss in a much more modest size, this booklet was prepared. As well as giving details of some of the more prominent contact claims, there are articles on the history of the STAR Fellowship and some of its personalities, evidence for life in the Solar System and investigation into extraterrestrial language.

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THE LEGACY OF TONY WEDD

This CD-ROM is an electronic form of the travelling exhibition Tony planned, using his voice, writing, photographs and drawings to illustrate his research and findings in the fields of flying saucers, landscape energies and lost technology.

£12 from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.

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